THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

Amusements To-Day

Booth's The tre-Humpty Dampty. Daiy's New Theatre—The Reput Mildy. Fifth Avenue The tre—Le Pettis Multik Grand Opera House—Prits in Ireland. Baverly's Theatre—Wilder Selett. Koster & Bal's Garden-Court Bind son | quare Theatre-Hard Kirks New York Aquariam Pariston Circus Mattace Dipmpte Thrutter Tick-tof-Leave Man. Park i heatre-Champans and Gysters. Standard Theatre - Wiles.
San I rancisco Sinatreta - Beatle's Piratea.
Theatre Co. Ique - Bullian Guard Surprise.
Tany Pastor's Theatre - Canal Boat Finafore
Tura Hall - Tura Verein Pair.
U fon Square Theatre - The Two Orphans. Wallack's Theatre-lies for Loves flim Wi dnor Theatre di Slocum.

The Quacks at Government-The New City Charter.

The proposed new city charter is very aptly, though not complimentarily, described in a brief article which we copy elsewhere in to-day's Sun from that fearless and useful public journal, the New York

We cannot but regard the frequent changes of the city charter as unprincipled, ridiculous, and contemptible. They are not made, as all changes in any form of government should be made, in the interest of the governed. They constitute simply new plans for the division of the spoils of office. Statesmanship and patriotism have no part in them. They partake very much of the character of a new bargain between brigands for the appropriation of the plunder obtained in their nefarious occupation.

The four-headed commission which, it appears, is the great, essential principle of the bill, is as much a monstrosity as a fourheaded calf.

It cannot be denied that some political information may be gained from the debate on the new charter. Thus Mr. STRAHAN informs us that the sole power of appointment and removal was never vested in the Chief Magistrate of the nation. This will correct a notion which prevailed universally, in regard to the great majority of Federal officers, from the time of Andrew Jacksonwhen it was first freely exercised-to the time of Andrew Johnson, when it was curtailed by acts of a Republican Congress.

Probably, however, Mr. STRAHAN had not arrived in this country-either by birth or immigration, for we do not know how he got here-early enough to be familiar with these facts by experience or observation; and as he could only have learned them by reading or conversation, it is not so strange that he should differ from all well-informed Ameri cans on the subject.

Grant's Weakness in New York.

Those Republicans outside of New York who are determined to push GRANT through the Chicago Convention upon the assumption that he can carry this State at the ballot boxes in November, should carefully consider a few facts. The facts to which we refer afford a test of GRANT's popularity in the State, and of the probabilities of his success against a Presidential candidate who should receive the support of the whole Democratic party.

At the Utica Convention a resolution instructing the Chicago delegates to support GRANT prevailed by a majority of 37 in a total vote of 397, while 13 members, who were opposed to the resolution, did not respond at the call of the roll. This unexpectedly small majority took the GRANT managers in the Convention quite by surprise. But when we see where it came from, its strength, as a manifestation of public opinion in the Republican party, melts entirely away. The 217 votes in favor of instructing for GRANT were mainly given by delegates from Democratic counties, but the 180 negative votes mostly came from the

what we have stated. At the election of 1876 the counties of New York and Kings gave the Democratic ticket a majority of 72,000. At the Utica Convention the delegates from those two counties voted almost as a unit for the GRANT instructions, which, except for their aid, would have been lost by an overwhelming majority. On the other hand, the mass of the delegates from the counties that gave pluralities for Con-NELL last fall, and thereby secured his election, voted against the instructions.

But what do the GRANT managers care for facts like these? Mr.G. W. CURTIS says they would rather fail in trying to elect GRANT than to succeed in electing anybody else.

Governing Alaska.

The Territory of Alaska has now no gov ernment except such as is furnished, at their discretion, by JOHN SHERMAN'S Collector and Commander BEARDSLEE of the man-ofwar Jamestown.

This state of things ought not to continue. The Territory yields to the United States a gross income covering the annual interest on its cost, reckoned at 4 per cent., with a surplus about equal to half the present cost of Government officers, including even the mails and the revenue steamer. That the income does not more than cover all the legitimate cost of a good territorial government, is due to the bargain which the Alaska Commercial Ring were able to secure and to the foolish policy of checking the increase of population by withholding Government assistance and protection.

It is exactly as much the duty of the general Government to provide protection and civil rights for the people of Alaska as for those of Dakota and Montana. Considerations of distance, of the sparsity of population, and of the present or prospective revenues, may properly affect the extent of this protection, but not the duty of the Government to provide it, or the right of the people of Alaska to enjoy it. There is a more specific point to note. Article 3 of the treaty of 1867, transferring the territory, reads as follows:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Bussia within three years, butif they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and im-munities of cilizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

Thus there is a treaty obligation to give the usual rights and advantages of territories certainly to the remaining Russians. and perhaps, also, some might argue, to the half-breeds and Alcuts, since the exception uncivilized native tribes seems to refer to the Indians.

In attempting to repair this long neglect and wrong, the Senate bill tends to the opposite extreme. There are only about 300 whites in all Alaska, including not only Sitka, but the Aleutian Islands. Yet the set before himself by CHANNING, and the Senate bill proposes for this handful of people, nearly all clustered on a little island, a \$1,000 Governor, a \$2,500 Secretary and Treasurer, a \$4,000 Chief Justice, various

Court and five inferior courts, each with | Theodore Parker and Mr. Frothingham, clerks and interpreters, a Marshal to be appointed by HAYES, an Attorney, to be also appointed by him, five deputy marshals, and a Surveyor-General and Register, besides the present Customs Collector. There is also to be a Legislative Council, made up of some of the foregoing officers, which is to appoint the inferior Justices, and "any other necessary officers not herein provided for." This Council is also to make laws and to provide for dividing the Territory into

counties and for holding elections. This machinery is disproportionate to the present needs of Alaska. The Collector, the mail service, and the gunboat for protection are already established. If to these are added a Governor, and a simple court system sufficient for the collection of debts and the probate of wills, no more will for the present be needed. This probably could be effected either by a Circuit Judge and juries or by four Justices with probate functions, and as many constables, with provisions for appeals to the courts of Oregon.

Last Winter's Experience of fee in France.

It is well known that while with us the last winter was a remarkably open one, the snowfall being comparatively small, and even moderately low temperatures infrequent and of short duration, in Europe it was a winter of exceptional cold.

Paris, for instance, saw more snow and fee than it had seen for many years, and the illustrated papers gave us numerous pie tures of the scenes in that great capital and along the Seine when the city's streets were blocked with snow and the river was loaded with ice. As this snow and ice began to melt and the river to flow in a torrent, carrying with it huge blocks of ice, great alarm was felt lest serious damage might be done to the bridges and along the banks; but no very extensive harm resulted, though the Pont des Invalides was overthrown.

Especially in the Loire, just above the town of Saumur, the most lamentable consequences were threatened by the extraordinary accumulation of ice. At the beginning of January the Loire, like all the French rivers, was frozen to the depth of from thirteen to twenty inches. Suddenly the temperature throughout central Europe went up to several degrees above the freezing point, and a great thaw set in. The melting snow so swelled the streams that the rising water passed over and covered the coating of ice, which broke up into huge cakes. These were swiftly borne along with the current, and the alarmed inhabitants of Saumur worked night and day to prevent injury to the quays and bridges by the impact of the ice.

But in the midst of their labors they were confronted by a new and more portentous danger. Instead of continuing on with the current, the ice began to stop at a short distance above the town, where speedily a huge ice dam was formed, which became more and more consolidated as the broken ice collected at the firm barrier. The stoppage increased in size until at last it attained a length of over four miles and an average thickness of twelve feet. The people of Saumur were terribly agitated. The rise in the water might break through the barrier and sweep away everything below with its great burden of ice. Or the barrier might resist and cause the waters to leave their natural course, inundating the land and de-

stroying the lower part of the town. Engineers were hastily called in to save the town and country from the threatened destruction, and after the civil and military authorities had had their usual conflict, i was at last decided to cut a canal 130 feet wide through the entire glacier, other engineering measures of protection meanwhile proceeding. Capt. BINET of the Army Engineer Corps took charge, and, by the blasting of the ice with dynamite, succeeded in a short time in relieving the inhabitants of all fear of danger.

Such ice dams as that at Saumur are no novelty in this country, but the conclusions which London Engineering draws from the Two sets of figures strikingly illustrate | rapid formation of this one, and its possible results if it had not been mastered by engineering skill, are more novel and interesting. They are that important changes may most unexpectedly and quickly take place at the earth's surface without leaving record of any kind as to their causes; that what was threatened at Saumur has actually taken place in times past, and the course of great rivers has suddenly been altered by accumulations of ice.

If the stoppage at Saumur had been left to do its destructive work, and the weather had been unfavorable, the Loire might have changed its course for miles and never returned to its original bed. When summer came, with the ice gone, no apparent cause for so great a change would be found.

Why Unitarianism is Declining.

The Unitarian Conference of New York held its meeting the other day at the Church of the Messiah, one of the two Unitarian houses of worship in the city; though up in Harlem there is a chapel of that denomination. The Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, by right of age, presided over the meeting.

Dr. Bellows spoke encouraging words to his Unitarian brethren; said their churches in New York and Brooklyn were prospering, and that the Harlem congregation, which for the past ten years had given forth nothing but wails and groans, had at last got a minister with whom it seemed satisfied. The Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, who has undertaken to build up Unitarianism in Park avenue, spoke in his constitutional good spirits. The people, he said, came out to hear him on Sundays, and the church members had shown liberality in subscribing for the debt on their meeting house.

But, after all, nobody had any facts to give which showed that Unitarianism was marching on in New York. Neither here nor elsewhere is it a progressing body. There is such a scarcity of students for the ministry that, to supply the losses by death or defection in the old stock, resort has to be had to converted Baptists, Presbyterians. and Methodists to fill Unitarian pulpits, said one of the speakers.

The Conference spent a good deal of its time in discussing the approaching celebration of the centenary of the birth of Dr. CHANNING, the "Apostle of Unitarianism," which occurs on the 7th of next month. Wherever there are Unitarian churches, that anniversary will of course be sure to be made a marked event.

Yet neither here nor even in Boston, where the doctrines of CHANNING took their deepest root and had their most luxurlant growth can the hundredth anniversary of his birth be celebrated with reloicing over the present prospects of the denomination which professes them. Instead of being a vigorous and expanding body, Unitarianism seems to have reached and passed its period of growth. It is now rather declining than advancing. The religious revolt from which it got its seed has pressed far beyond the objective point of attack is no longer the citadel of New England orthodoxy, but historical

Christianity itself. What is most aggressive in New England

than by ministers like Dr. Bellows and Mr. COLLYER, who are compromise men, without any very consistent belief or logical purpose, and who can never be religious leaders They satisfy neither faith nor skepticism.

In New York, Unitarianism is really nothing like the vigorous plant it was a quarter of a century back, or even before. When Dr. Bellows came here, more than forty years ago, in 1888, there were two Unitarian churches in the city. At the old Church of the Messiah, Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY, an able man, had already made his mark, and had gathered about him a large and presperous society. Since then Dr. Bellows's new church has been built in Fourth avenue, in an eligible situation and with an architecture to attract attention, while the Church of the Messiah has been almost crushed under the burden of an expensive house of worship on Park avenue, in a fashionable neighborhood. But there are still only these two Unitarian churches in town, if we omit the struggling Harlem chapel. That is not a very encouraging showing

to make at the CHANNING centenary next

month. Churches of other denominations have grown and multiplied with our growing population, and yet New York now has only as many Unitarian churches as it had when Dr. Bellows came here in the vigor of his youth, and neither of them is by any means a flourishing and prosperous society. Dr. CHAPIN, the eloquent Universalist lately remarked that Universalism could not expect to make much gain in the future. because of the amelioration, if not radical changes, he witnessed in the doctrines and views of future punishment as now preached by the ministers of the orthodox denominations, against which it rebelled. Perhaps a transformation from the old Calvinistic asperity in orthodoxy has helped to weaken the force of the objections of Unitarianism. But it has also lost in the other direction. It does not go far enough to suit contemporary skepticism. Indeed, it seems to have no very definite place in these days. It fails to meet the demand of religious sentiment, while it renels by its conservatism

The Would-be Prince Imperial and the Would-be Emperor.

the sympathy of aggressive radicalism.

Col. FRED GRANT made a nice exhibition of himself in the Mexican correspondencefor the accuracy of which we vouch-which appeared in our columns yesterday. Some friendly gentleman having ridden up near the carriage in which his father was being driven, he exclaimed: " If there people seere in the States we would soon have the

And when Gen. GRANT asked what he should answer some friends who wanted simply his signature to a telegram announcing his own safe arrival, he was advised to

tell them to "go to hell." SHERIDAN, when he gave this advice, knew very well the man to whom he was giving it.

So many of the American people as want to be told by the officers of their own Government to "Go to hell," or to be put in a guard house, will not fail to vote for GRANT and a third term.

Seriously, do CAMERON and CONKLINGeach infamously false to his own Statesuppose that the American people will put up with anything of this kind?

The American people have already had too much of GRANT. The American people will have no em-

pire, and they will have no third term! The House wasted another day in the quarrel as to whether Mr. Townshend's bill revising tariff laws should be taken from the Committee on the Revision of the Buies, to which it had been committed, in violation of the rules of the House, and recommitted the Ways and Means Committee, where it belonged. The scenes were not so turbulent as on Tuesday, but the contest was not less determined. There were many roll calls and calls of the House and other flibustering devices to postpone action, and late at night they were yet

at it. though Mr. KERNAN delivered a long speech on the Geneva Award bill. Mr. BLAINE presented petitions from his Maine constituents for an inquiry as to whether the East River Bridge is an obstruction to navigation.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD doesn't mind being called a liar. Like the partially fried eels in the old story, he is used to it. Besides, he was a preacher before be turned politician. Mr. Townshend of Illinois has nothing to fear from DE GOLYER GARFIELD.

The success of the Grant show in securing free advertisements must be rather irritating to the managers of the less-favored travelling entertainments.

The British Court of Admiralty has ordered the return to Capt. Jones of the certificate which had been suspended for six months n account of the Arizona's running into an iceberg. To-day a London despatch notes that the British steamer Iows, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, from Boston, had been considerably damaged by collision with an iceberg. Perhaps if the certificate of the Iowa's Captain should be suspended, the British Court of Admiralty would also restore that. Capt. Jones may not have been to blame for the stupidity or neglect of the Arizona's lookout men, but passengers who cross the Atlantic do not inquire into the capacity of subordinates-they look to the Captain for responsibility in matters of prime importance.

The MILLER-MULDOON match, like the Boston match that preceded it suggests that the wrestlers may be alming to introduce the Chinese method of public entertainments. It is nothing unusual for a Chinese dramatic performance to last several days, and that is what the wrestling bouts are evidently aiming at.

It is not surprising if American turfmen charge their British brethren with a tendency to criticiso. Parole was done out of the Liverpool Spring Cup by an objection and now Mr. AMES GORDON BENNETT'S chestnut colt Musendin, that won the Vale of Belvoir Hunt cup at Nottingham on Tuesday, will be done out of that if the objection which has been raised against him, on the ground of insufficient description, is sustained.

After he gets back to London, the Englishman, Sala, who has been flying over this continent, is going to write two thick volumes of his adventures in the United States. It is a safe prediction that they will be telegraphic and inaccurate. One of the things that have impressed him on this visit is the flippant and ocose way in which American newspapers are in the habit of treating solemn subjects. He admires their news-hunting, but misses in them the gravity and solidity which characterize the editorial uttorances of English newspapers. It is sad.

The schoolmaster and the preacher are abroad in Vermont, but the murderer is abroad. oo. The gallows is kept busy, but no sooner is one citizen hanged than some other citizen hastens to qualify himself for the noose. The Home Missionary Societies should investigate the case of Vermont.

That picturesque clouds are not essential to the making of fine sunsets, at least in this latitude, was shown last evening when the first really blusterous day of the spring closed with a cloudless sky. The glare of the sun, a little other Justices, thus allowing a Supreme skepticism nowadays is better expressed by much softened by the vapors of the horizon that ourselves. before he sank beneath the Orang- hills was so

the eye could bear to look straight at his disk! which resembled a shield of gold polished into a mirror, and circled with a yellow rim. Outside this rim spread a giorious halo of golden light, 10 or 15 degrees in diameter. Later, the splendid green tinge in the west, often seen of ate years in the twilight sky of New York, made a fine contrast to the gray shadow of the earth

climbing up the eastern sky. The will of the late JAMES LENOX, which was filed yesterday, is characteristic of the dead philanthropist. There is one bequest in it that cannot be contested-the first-and it is one not always made by rich men in their wills, or in any other way.

If J. LLOYD HAIGH had been an obscure, friendless, and penniless criminal, would we have seen his trial indefinitely postponed on the motion of the District Attorney?

Thus far there has been no astonishing rush of recruits for the British Salvation Army in New York, and it occasionally looks like some other armics—pearly all officers. It has its gallant commander, Mr. Brig.-Gen. BAILTON : It has Miss Capt. WESTBROOK, and Misses Lieuts. COLEMAN, EVANS, MORRIS, PEARSON, SHAW, and PRICE; but it certainly has a very small ratio of private soldiers. The cavalry uniform of the general and the artillery uniforms of the company officers have raised but a limited desire on the part of spectators to be arrayed like one of these, and even the blue banner, with its enticing inscription, "Blood and Fire," has proved small allurement to work under it. They have bombarded the Fourth Ward. attacked a stronghold of rum in force, and bivouseked in Jersey; they have set flying columns to forage in Newark and to ravage Philadelphia; yet still on parade the army shows more officers than men. However, the army claims to have enlisted upward of two-score recruits, only they are people who have busi-ness of their own to attend to. At all events, it is campaigning zealously, though not in the right spots.

When a steamboat bumps into an anchored vessel off the Battery at noon on a clear day, it is a misuse of the Queen's English to describe the occurrence as an accident. If the boy who was knocked overboard in iyesterday's sollision had lost his life, he would not have been the victim of an accident. Crime is the proper word in these cases.

WALLACE'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Now would not the Morris and Essex road have the same right to see me for the aggregate amount of all the regular fare for all the trips I ever made under the commutation that the dovernment has to see Mr. Titlen for his income tax, when he pain the Government's own assessment the refor?

As a campaign douge, four rears and, the bringing of that sait may have been bringing but the persecution appears to me to be getting manuscant.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.

J. M. Bellew.

Expects to Vote for Tilden.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and for Grantin 1838 and again in 1872. Samuel J. Tilden made a good Governor and I thought would make a good. President, consequently I voted for him in 1870. I consider myself cheated by the scaling of Rayesti the Fresidential chair. The wrong can never be fully righted, but the best that can be done as to nominate the same candidates as in 1870. I expect to vote again this year for raminal J. Tillen.

Our esteemed contemporary, the World, explains that it habitually devotes part of its space to the republication, without credit, of meritorous articles "picked up wherever they may be found." The poem of Tax Ser's which the World primed day before yesterlay. The Real swhich the World primed day before yesterday without indication that it was not new and original with the Ward, was "picked up where it was found" and transferred in a cosmopolith spirit to the columns of our esteemed contemporary. We have found no fault and have no fault to find. The question of giving credit in such cases involves a matter of tisso, about which there is no disputing. For our own part, we prefer to give credit to the proper votice. We pursue this system rather scrapulously. Some other good newspapers have the same habit. For example, we find in the Hallimore Gaute, of yesterday these same verses reprinted and credited to "vesterday these same verses reprinted and credited to "vesterday above York World."

Evidently the Gaute is not informed as to the exact Evidently the Gaste is not informed as to the exact boundary ince that separate original matter from "picked up" matter in the pages of the Wald. We saggest that our entering the up of the that our entering to any one of its daily or sunday issues, will indicate what pertions of the contents are to be taken as original, and what portions are to be under-

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS. Senator Wallnes Pursuing the Cameron Tac tics-Will there be a Reaction?

PITTSBUROH, March 22 .- Senator Wallace is rushing things in this State. He has secured an early Convention, so that the delegates may be selected by County Committees instead of being appointed by Conventions assembled for the purpose, and it is alleged that the patronage of the Census Bureau, under the joint management of the two Senators, is being applied ac-tively, and in some places effectively, to set up deligates to Harrisburg. This is an exceedingly bad imitation of the Cameron tactics.

The recent meeting of the State Committee was made the occasion of a remarkable display on the part of Mr. Wallace. Mr. Cameron's first step, you remember, in the practical subjugation of his party, was to show his mastery of the State Committee, Mr. Wallace proceeds in like manner, and the despatches sent by his friends from the Pittsburgh meeting were carefully prepared, not to conceal or disguise his efforts at personal control, but to pubish them and proclaim their success. This offensive claim is very imprudent at this time, and will probably react with disastrous effect. The Democracy of this State has always resented such attempts to manage it in the interest of a single politician, and it can never be made to accept the voke of one man, as the Republican party has done. But Mr. Wallace, in his engerness for autocratic power, like that of his colleague, and relying, probably, too much on the census patronage to pervert local senti-ment, seems to have forgotten the temper with which the Democracy has always repelled such claims as he now puts forth.

The State Committee here has no concern with the organization of the Convention. The Chairman calls the Convention to order, orders his secretary to call the list of districts, and those who answer and whose right to sit is unchallenged are the Convention. They effect the temporary organization and appoint their own committee to determine contests. The State Committee has no judicial power whatever in the matter of contests, and no power of any sort over the roll beyond hearing, in the first instance, the responses of members. The comstance, the responses of members. The committee could not confer upon the Chairman a power which it did not possess, and the resolution directing him to place the McGown delegation on the real is, therefore, of no force or validity. At the Pittsburgh Convention of 1878 Mr. Wallace attempted to do this same thing through the then Chairman, and the signal manner in which his dictation was resented ought to have warned him against a second attempt.

been the victim of an accident. Grime is the proper word in these cases.

FILLACES MISHEPHENENTATIONS.**
Attempts to Divert Attention from the Censure of the Own Party.

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BROSLEYS, March 10.

Rossleys, Storms, and Electricity.

To the Edition of the Sun-Sir; A Tarrytown farmer wishes to know way rocsters crow just before the end of a storm. During a storm, as we all know, avery large quantity of electricity is discharged. This so excites the research that he is unable to crow, that as soon as the electricity has been down, and he begins to crow as build. This is a well-known fact. From statistics I have kept, and which I may ask thus Six to matical hereafter, I find that in the case of 5.476 storms our presister crowed 5.334 times just betwee the storm terminated. The Farrytown farmer is evidently a close student of natural history, and anxious to improve his mind. A Badving France.

Expects to Your for Thise.

CLEVELAND, O., March 22,-The Hon, Jacob Mueller, ex Lieutenant Go'srnor of Ohio, and now the controlling spirit around the Watcher on E is office of this city, the leading German daily paper of northern Ohio, says that he is satisfied that mithing can take place which would reconcile the technics of the Germans to Gen Grant. They are dead set against him, and under no circumstances would row for him. If he he the Chicago memines Ohio will surely give the Democratic candidate from 25,000 to 5,0000 majority, and the hances would be good for the majority to reach even

"Why, sir," said the ex Lientenant Governor, "I candidly believe that trant would not get fifty votes among all the Germans of Caveland. In fact I have not seen one who has said that he would vote for him. Personally I am as much opposed to den. Grant's nomination as an one can be, because I think his restriction would be a

Mr. Mueller says also that the Blackter will support the best Presidential matterm adopted and treket commuted, always excepting Gen. Grant.

Wallace and Cameron in Political Alliance, Washington, March 23 .- Proofs of the alliance between Waltare and Cameron in the management of Pennsylvania politics are daily coming to light. It appears that Waltare was given four of the appoint ments for Supervisors of Cenass in Pennsylvania. In return for these apparitments he was product to seeing the confirmation of such Republicans as famoron desired to be confirmed. Congressinan A. Herr Smith secured was nomination of a Republican named atord as "lound." "picked up." or "adapted." To discriminate between the two sorts of matter has been a puzzle of some intricacy to the several regular readers of the World among whom we have the honor to include ourselves.

ONE NIHILIST THE LESS.

The Execution of Mindeisky in St. Peters burg.

St. Petershurg, March 5.—The author of the alternot aminst the life of Gen. Loris Molikoff, arrested on the 20th of Fabruary in the alternoon and tried vesterday, explated his crime this morning. The official journal amnounced to-day that the execution would take place at 11 o'clock at the Simeon apine, near the station of the Tarrisker's Scio Railroad. In company with a correspondent of the Tarrisk 1 started for the place at about half past 9 o'clock. All along the road our freechild threaded a crowd of men and women of the lower classes, who were walking at a rapid place. We alighted close to a latte narrow and short street, which opens into a large square lined with very low buildings. The railroad, with its station and a road brick church are at our right; before us a ropewalk, a sort of immense caserner; and at our lot two rows of houses separated by a street connected with the square by a bridge. Above the bayonets of the soidiers and the heads of the people towers the gibbet—two upright beares poined by a third on top. From the centre of this top beam ropes are attached to each of the upright beams. Behind these is a post from which a heavy chain is hanging. The whole is painted black, and the falling snow marks it with white spots. On three sides the scaffeid is surrounded by infantry—a detachment of the guard—while the other side of the square, the one facing the street and the bridge, romains open.

Policemen, mounted and on foot, keep an open space around the soidiers. The crowd of spectators is immense, and increases every instant. The greater number splash through the water, for the snow molis as fast as it falls, while a privileged few are sented on benches or stepladours, in which an active trade at once surlugs up. They are let and sublet with earreness. My companion and I procure one from which we see the scaffoid in profile. We are in ample senson. Theorowd which surrounds us seems attracted there by curiosity. It is comprosed mostly of working people and small shopkeepers and their wives. All From the Courses des Photo Code. St. Petersburg, March 5 .- The author of

The Russian sightseer is good humored. He allowed himself to be hustled at one point only to turn up at another. As a last resort the police grab the caps of some of the individuals in the front rank, and throw them back in the rear. Suddenly the Cossacks, with lance in rest, arrive upon the scene. It is the escort of the condemned man, who is seen perched high up among the horsemen. Mindetsky has made a long journey from the fortress to the place of execution, seated upon a high bench in a cart. His arms are pinioned to his body. His back is turned to the horse. The cart, like the scaffold, is painted black. The condemned man is untied and pineed against the beam which formerly served as a pillory for those condemned to transportation. I closely watch Mindetsky, looking at him through my glasses. His face is very pale, and I fancy I can discover in it something brutal. His moustaches are black, and he has a sneer, which is fixed and constant. He holds himself orcet after having bowed in three different directions, as if to salute the crowd. His cheat heaves, showing the placard upon which is written "State criminal."

The soldiers present arms. The hangman, a strong fellow with a black heard, dressed like a moulk with a dark freek, takes off his cap and also the cap of the condemned man. The death saltence is read to him. At the conclusion of this formality Mindetsky is led under the gribbet. He maintales the same impassive attitude. A priest, with the robes usually worn at burials, white and black, goes up to him, a cruciffx in his hand. He speaks, and presents the consolations of the priest. Again the priest speaks to him, and this time conquers his resistance, appears to shake his head and refuse the consolations of the priest. Again the priest speaks to him, and this time conquers his resistance. The priest titlen quits the platform. The hangman covers the condemned man with a long sack of gray or white cloth, which is surmounted by a hood. He unties one of the ropes and places it round the neck. Then he s

at the end of the rope. The wind, which comes in puffs, moves the rope and the weight that it holds.

The police offer less resistance to the crowd which invades the square. All of a sudden a tumult breaks out at a certain spot. The police arrest seven individuals, who have been guilty of an unseemly manifestation. They are said to have hissed the execution. About twenty minutes have clapsed, and an army surgeon approaches. The hangman, assisted by three or four men with gray jackets (prisoners), unties the body and rests it on the ground, after having taken off the sack. The dector officially pronounces the man dead. A coffin is waiting near the scaffold.

The crowd meits away silently, as all Russian crowds do. Its curiosity is satisfied. The sentence of the court martial has been carried out. Who can guess what impression has been carried away from the place of execution? It is, unfortunately, to be leared that the execution of Miadetsky has not frightened the revolutionists, and that they will seek to avenge this victim of their madness.

According to the biographical details that the Russian journals have published, Miadetsky was the type of a purely orthodox Nihilist. He was a product developed in the required conditions of poverty, of a half education, unfinished for want of scholariy enthusiasm or pecuniary means. He was good for nothing, except to lead a disordered life after he left school.

MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

The Beath of a Popular Story Writer, Formerly Known as "Cousin May Carleton." Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, the popular story

writer, died at her residence, 98 Lewis avenue, Brooklyn, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Fleining's first attempt at literature was a short sketch for a weekly paper in St John, N. B., where she was born. Her maiden name was May Agnes Earle. Her first serial story was published by the Saaday Mercury of this city. For several years past she had been writing for the New For Weekly, ber contract beins to turnish one atory each year. Her stories were all printed in book form as soon as they had run their course in the Weekly. Some of her Stories have been published in several foreign languages. Or this Mrs. Fleming was proud although it brought her no pecuniary profit. Among her stories the most successful ones were: "Guy Earlscourrs Wite." and "A Wonderful Woman." She also wrots "A Terrible Secret." Norther Sevenac." A Mint Marriage." "One Nuorin." She weekler and True. "Carried by Mysters." Stern and True. "Carried by Mysters." Stern and True. "Carried by months she had been engaged on a story wite last lead at Stake." Before her marriage Mrs. Flewing woo under the nom de plume of "Cousin May Carleton."

Mrs Fleming was intending to sait for Europe on April 10, taking her youngest son with her. She was to remain abroad, writing, travelling, and sight seeing, just as song as she thed it, her health baying begun to fail about two months ago. Her husband is in business in St. John, and her only daughter and two older sons are being educated in different convents. Mrs. Fleming was about 40 years of age, and had gecominated about \$20,000. She was a devout Roman Catholic. Her remains will be intered cline in Calvary Cemetery or the Cemetery of the Holy Cross. story was published by the Sunday Mercury of this city.

Another Butcher Ripe for Revolt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see it is proposed by a New York butcher to form what we may call a butchers' joint stock ice company. Individually, I all a butchers Joint stock tee company. Individually, a consider it end of the wisest proposals that could possibly be made, and one which every butcher it. New York and Breedings should endurse. As things now saind, we be a substruction of the control of the saint. They have the saint the could be suffered to dealers havings or to have just what they not be shall of now. By all means let have are not its what they talk of now. By all means let have butchers form the self-protecting company, and both now and in lature leave the present communication in interest.

A Brookly's Bureaux.

Had She been Painted?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It will be interesting to find out whether the bow of the steamship lows has recently been mainted. She put into Liverbood yesterials headly cannaged by an order 2, which is reported floating in the track of translationing elements, evidently on the watch for those with newly painted bows and will lookouts who, rather than get paint on their troners, will be run the steamer to run into the obsacle and sink or swim, as may happen. An Expansional

A Large Meteor. A brilliant mereor passed over Paterson, N. J. a little after midnight on Monday morning. It appeared from it he south and lowed rapidly to the southwest. It was very large and illumined the whole heavens. It disappeared as suddenly and stemly as it came.

Le Buc's Nightmare. Mister Le Duc ence had a dream;

He sat upon a grided throne, And, strange as such a fact may seem, He had a Congress of his own

This Congress granted all he asked, And did not seem inclined to stop, Although committeemen were tasked To pile apprepriations up

To roof his finite of fragrant ten.
And for the growth of garden suss Far up in Minnesota State.

Plantanion of other one trees. It make him funds with which to raise

Stikworms that span and wove their sik, And helped him cheer the heart of Hayes With trees that yielded much and mik. A weekly hairnal it degreed.

Suspected by the public purse, wherein the farmers' wive smight read His fancies mixed with Rogers' verse. It never him then a model farm,

With Howery bells and leafy shade, Where steam paper kept the subject warm, And lountains spouted temonale. But just as he began to pot Some show of early growk-neck clams, as turnile points jut

Destroyed his vegetable ram

SUSTILIAMS.

-The University of Sydney, New South ... In the beautiful town of Louisville straw.

berries are worth firty cents per much -Mr. Hannay's diamond making process a ston to be communicated to the floral so-

... Prince Frederick, reputed the wealthing Hollander, lately attained his SMI year. He is brand Master of the Dutch Masses.

-Gilbert Budd of Clarenden, Mich., died at the close of morning family prayers, between his risen from his known. He was 60 years old. -Masonville, Vt., is excited over a small

sugget of gold that was found in a hear's crop. and gravel had near her owner's house is an obje--According to the Times, some fastidious members of the best society of Aliana are not alregative, satisfied with Gov. Cornell's ways. They do not take

kindly to such innovations as orgro bamo players an candy-pulls at the Executive Manate -William Smoak of Orangeburg County C. has 10 living children, 104 granden deen, and great-grandchildren, and 70 great-grandchildren making in all 575 living descendants, besides 116 deat He boasts that there is not a drunkard among t

-A woman has been surprising Parisians by the performances of four birds, trained to such a de-gree that they select from a series of cards replies to alnost any question from the audience. "Five crewned heads" have been pleased to be pleased with the texts

-Almost the only business which has thriven in England of inte years has been that at the um-brella makers, in whose family prayers the pention for rain is popularly supposed to be invariably included sibelt sunshine is not without its mild compensation to

them in view of parasol s les.

—James H. Shafer of Bellefontaine, O., had a wife whom his brother, George M. Shafer, loved. The upshot was a transfer of the woman, by means of a divorce, and James received in payment a mortrage for \$1,000 on George's property. This bargain, made several years ago, was kept a screet until lately; but a quarrel over the mortgage has carried the matter into court. -Two hundred years ago the shaft of the

propose mine in Chalchutt Mountain, New Mexico

eaved in and a hundred Instans below at work were

killed. The Spaniards tried to force the Indians to wor the mine, and the result was a rebellion and the exput sion of the Spanish. New some American capitalists are about to reopen the mine, which is the only one of it kind on the continent. -There is an apprehension that the fashtonshie luncheon parties in London prove entirely to much for some of the laffes who attend them. J

brougham was lately seen to drive up to a mansion in : fashionable street, but no one emerged from it a length the conchinen descended, and with considerable difficulty aroused the slumbering occupant. She had come from a luncheon party. -Nearly two hundred and fifty men are constantly employed at the Watervilet Arsenai, Troy S. Y., in the manufacture of infantry equipments. A thousand sets will be ready for the Rhode Island State millia about May 1, and Penssylvania has an order for \$100.

sets to be ready on July 1. Many gun carriages and caralry equipments are also in process of manufacture. The pay roll for Pobruary was \$6,002. -Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake wants pocewomen to be employed at the police stations in v York, as they are in Saxony. She bases her suggest on the fact that among the hundreds of women will are arrested many are crusy or ill, and need other attendent than the policement can ronder them. she would be the policewomen strong, locality women, at rad

physique, and paid the same as poissemen, -The mania for wearing a ribbon in the buttenhole seems to extend to women on the Comment, and they now go in for those decorative honors. Mank Krauss, prima donna of the Paris Opéra, has last een made au " Officer de l'Académie," and Sophie Cravelle married to Viscount Vigier, is proposed for holess a dis-tinction than the Legion of Honer, in acknowledgment of the big sums which, through her charity coheres at Nice, she has conferred upon the poor of that town.

lowing the bursting of the thirty-eight Woodwich gun of the Thunderer show that the Woodwich gun will bus projectiles in the bore. They have also demonstrate that Sir William Palliser's con will not burst indet those circumstances. In ordennee manufactured on the Woolwich system, the inner tube of the gun is of steel.

In the Palliser gun it is of coiled wrought iron. -"A Shepherdess's Fold" has just been discovered near London. Miss Emily Scott, the prepris tress of a boarding school for boys, was arrested for me glecting to provide food for her maid servant, a 14 year-old girl, who was found in an emeriated condition and insensitive from starvation. The medical officer who ex-amined her asked to see the boarders. With unich reluc-tance Miss Scott exhibited seven starving boys, one of whom is likely to die. Miss Scott was in Juil a week, and then was released on her own recognizance of \$2.50.

-There was a feud between the Howrie and Westfall families, in Warren County, Iows, and the Howries hired George Wheeler to kill the nine mod Westfalls at \$100 apiece, the price to be paid after the death of each, and \$100 to be added for the ninth, making \$1,000 for the whole job. Wheeler began work by shoot ing at the father of the Westfalls, but only slightly wounded him in the head. Nevertheless, he demanded \$100 from the Howeves. They told him that they would

not pay for such bad marksmanship, and he could out get \$10; so he exposed the plot, and all concerned in it are now in jail. -Unhappy King Cetywayo is confined in a narrow cell, and only permitted to walk on the rand parts accompanied by a sentinel. The parapet of the wall is high above his head, so that flight by this means is impossible, while the poor fellow has grown so and unwickly from confinement, change of habit and diet, that it is as much as be can do to keep hamed steady on his legs during the long and dreary promonals open the stone pavement, with the two militians dragging their slow steps behind him destrous to cross the sea and see Queen Victoria, when he believes, will entertain him sumptoonsly, and punish the soldiers who have destroyed his mealic fields, burned his

kraals, and killed his young men. -During the Acheen war the Foreign Legion employed by the Dutch Government in its East li dian possessions has been raised to such a strength as to excite the attention of some of the Continental Governments. The Pru-sian Government has more than once remonstrated on the subject, particularly with refe to the action of the Dutch recruiting agents on the Print sian borders. In the year 1870 there were 1,764 recruits shipped from Harderwyk to join the legion in the Diffi-East Indics. Of this number no fewer than 533 were the mans. It is complained in Berlin that most of these were men who had described from the German army, or men who had emigrated in order to evade the obligation to military service in their Fatherland

-Bizet's opera, "Carmen," began life quietly. During the first three years of its existence from 1873 to 1877, it was rarrly given. Since 1877, when Minnie Hank made het first appearance in the main up to January last, it had been given 510 times. Minnie Hank has appeared as the gypey girl 130 times. You Etme, in Vienna, 48 times; Mine Derivis in Bruss - 12 times; Locca, 52 times, Clara Louise Kellerg, 25 times, Gall Marie, in Paris, 27 times, Trebelli, in Louise, 22 times, Delaro, in London and this city, 21 more Belocca, 20 times. The opera has been translated nearly all European languages, and performs countries except Spain, where Miss Hank hopes to pre sent her idea of Corner in January, 1981. -The German colony of Haifa, founded

about ten years ago, eccupies a strip of land in Muunt Carmel and the Mediterranean Sea, about from the town of Carffa. The Louises are substant built of limestons, and the streets are regularizationed with a double row of slinde trees. T for founding this colony, as well as its three colonies at Jaffa. Sharan, and Jerusalem resistanth in the words of prophecy. The sense andertook the work is denominated the found. the centre of the organization is in Warnesterf. It has branches in the United States, in Reseased in Section land. The immediate aim is togice a good example to the centre of the cent the natives by founding Christian communities, we first for the elevation of the scople and country. This could for Hairs numbers shout 330 inhabitants, no arrive mask with some German-Americans and Ressians, and a few Swiss. It is provided with good schools. The colonish carry on various trades and indistries, but the greater part of the people occupy the mestices with agriculture and vintage, having about 650 acres of land.

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